

Select Problem Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

Consumption by Race/Ethnicity.

The data indicate that higher percentages of American Indian/Native American 8th, 10th and 12th grade students reported past 30-day cigarette, methamphetamine and any drug use than students in other racial/ethnic categories. Further, higher percentages of Pacific Islander students reported past 30-day alcohol and binge alcohol use than did other students. However, it is important to note that because there are relatively few ethnic minority students included in the sample, the inclusion of greater numbers of minority students might have altered these findings.

Table 4.114. Percentage of Students (8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Combined) Who Reported Substance Use During the Past 30 Days, by Substance and Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2006

Indicator	White (non-Hispanic)		Black/ African American		American Indian/ Native American		Spanish/ Hispanic/ Latino		Asian		Pacific Islander		Other		All Ethnic Groups	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Cigarettes	15.20	3,927	8.70	207	25.80	798	14.60	2,845	10.00	127	16.10	70	18.30	454	15.30	8,428
Alcohol	33.40	8,622	27.50	653	34.90	1,088	36.80	7,256	23.10	292	37.00	161	36.80	920	34.40	18,992
Binge Alcohol**	18.00	4,514	13.30	300	23.20	691	23.00	4,286	10.70	131	23.90	102	22.30	526	19.90	10,550
Methamphetamine	1.10	260	1.00	23	3.60	105	1.30	235	0.50	6	1.00	4	1.60	38	1.30	671
Any Drug	21.80	4,770	20.70	399	36.30	965	22.90	3,780	14.30	148	24.10	90	27.30	570	23.10	10,722

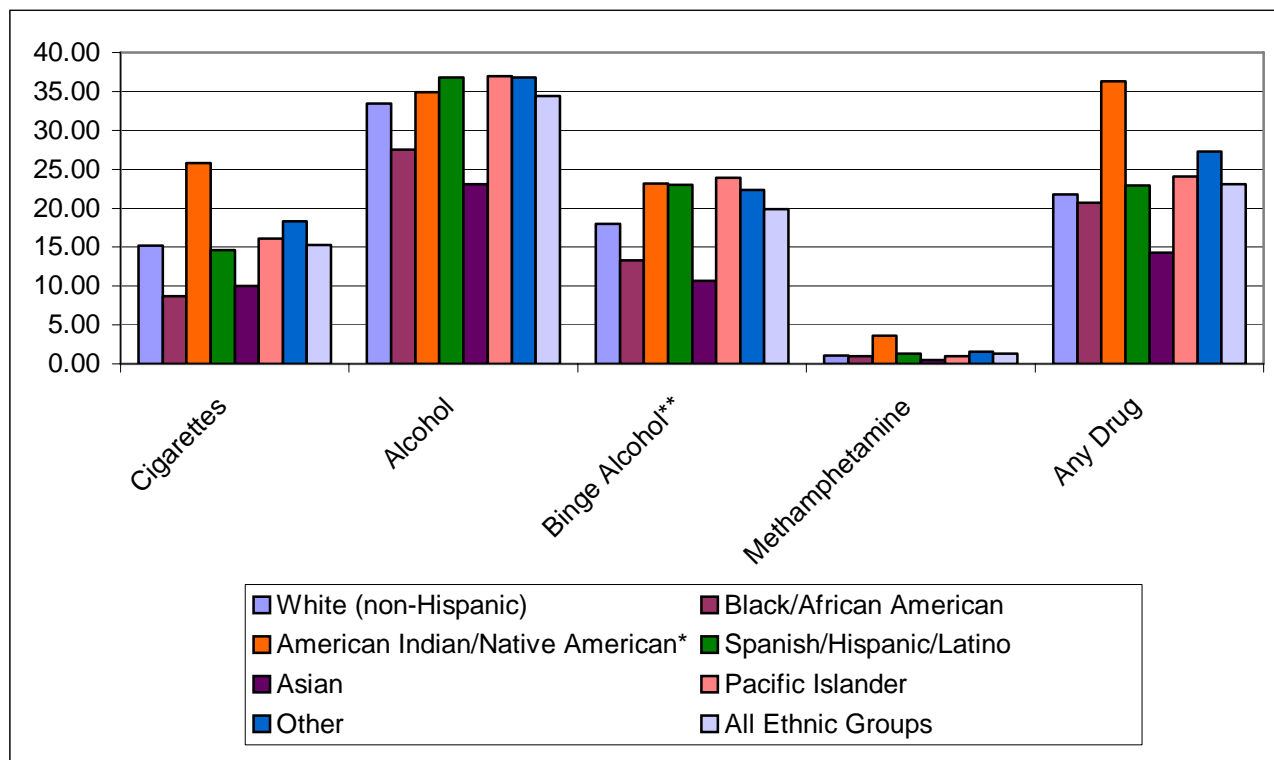
Note. Percentages in bold indicate the racial/ethnic category with the highest percentage of respondents reporting past 30-day substance use.

* Includes Eskimo and Aleut.

** Past 2-week binge alcohol use, which refers to consuming five or more drinks at one time.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.71. Percentage of Students (8th, 10th and 12th Grade Students Combined) Who Reported Substance Abuse During the Past 30 Days, by Substance and Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2006.



* Includes Eskimo and Aleut.

** Past 2-week binge alcohol use, which refers to consuming five or more drinks at one time.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

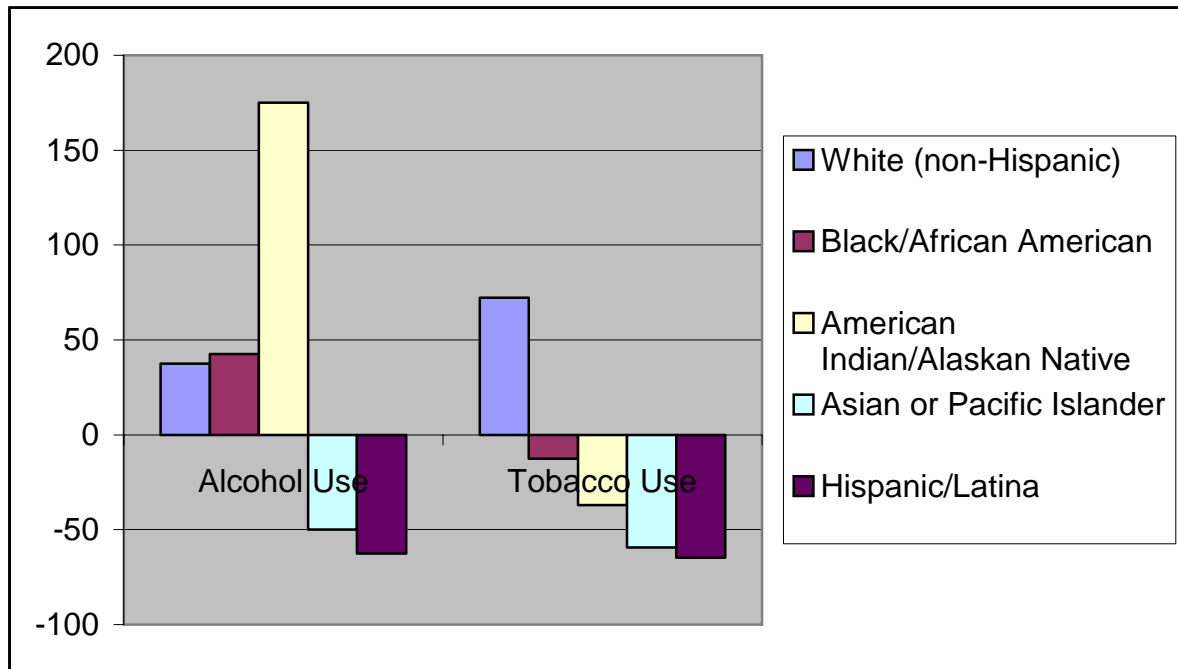
Hispanic/Latinas were the farthest below the state mean on alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy while American Indian/Alaskan Natives were the highest above the mean for alcohol use during pregnancy and Non-Hispanic Whites were the farthest above the state mean for tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 4.115. Alcohol and Tobacco Use During Pregnancy by Racial/Ethnic Category: Percent Above or Below the State Mean, Arizona, 2005

	Alcohol Use	Tobacco Use
White (non-Hispanic)	37.50	72.20
Black/African American	42.60	-12.50
American Indian/Alaskan Native	175.00	-37.00
Asian or Pacific Islander	-50.00	-59.30
Hispanic/Latina	-62.50	-64.80

Source: *Differences in the Health Status Among Race/Ethnic Groups, Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.72. Alcohol and Tobacco Use During Pregnancy by Racial/Ethnic Category: Percent Above or Below the State Mean, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Differences in the Health Status Among Race/Ethnic Groups, Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department Visits by Race/Ethnicity.

Finding: American Indian/Alaskan Natives had the highest rates of hospital discharges for alcohol abuse with rates over twice as high as those of Non-Hispanic Whites and Black/African Americans and three times as high as those of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic/Latinos.

Finding: Black/African Americans had higher rates of hospital discharges for drug dependence and drug abuse than all other racial/ethnic categories. However, rates for Non-Hispanic Whites were almost as high as those for Black/African Americans.

Table 4.116. Hospital Discharges and Rates by First-Listed Diagnosis per 10,000 population by Disorder and Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005

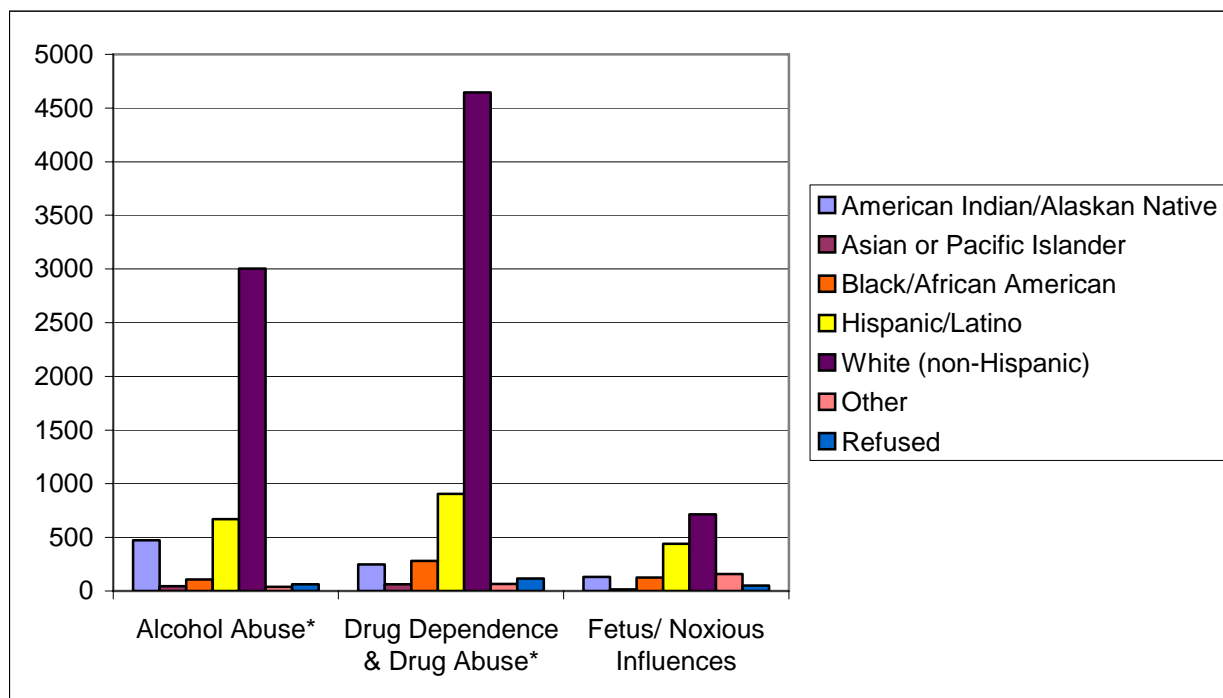
	Alcohol Abuse		Drug Dependence & Drug Abuse		Fetus/ Noxious Influences
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
American Indian/Alaskan Native	475	16.30	248	8.50	131
Asian or Pacific Islander	44	3.80	62	5.30	14
Black/African American	106	5.70	280	14.90	126
Hispanic/Latino	670	4.40	905	5.90	441
White (non-Hispanic)	3,004	7.70	4,646	11.80	714
Other	39	--	65	--	157
Refused	64	--	117	--	52

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the racial/ethnic category with the highest rates of hospital discharges for alcohol abuse and drug dependence/drug abuse.

-- indicates that rates cannot be calculated when racial/ethnic category is unknown.

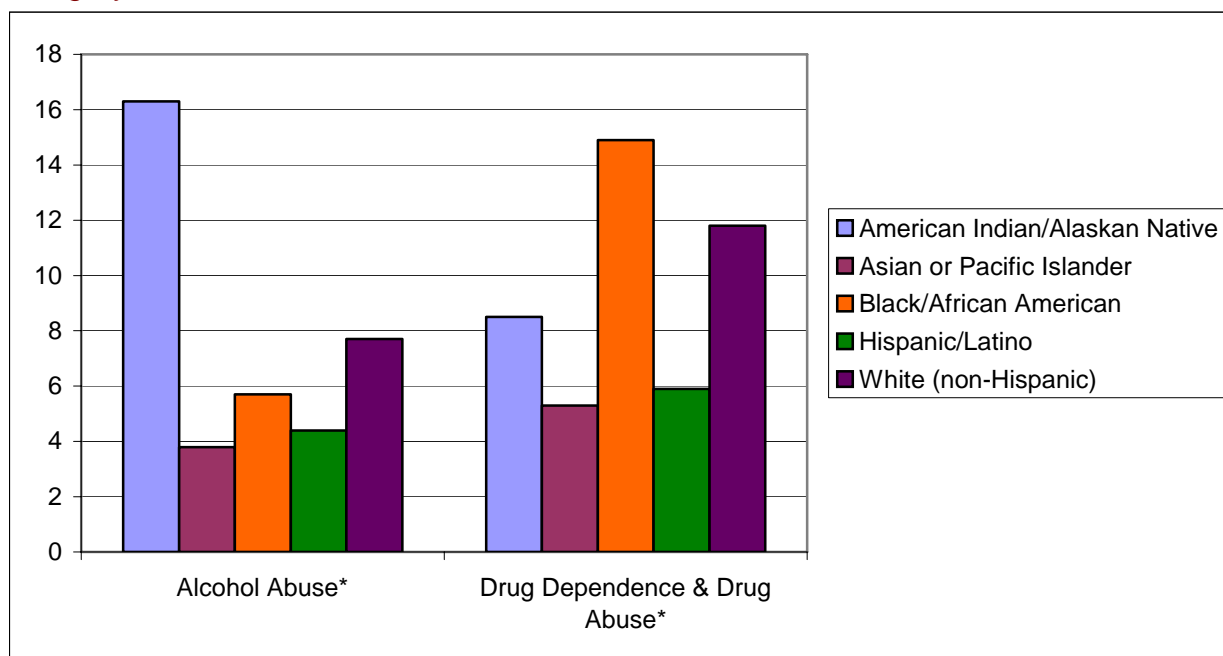
Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.73. Hospital Discharges by First-Listed Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.*

Figure 4.74. Hospital Discharge Rates by First-Listed Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



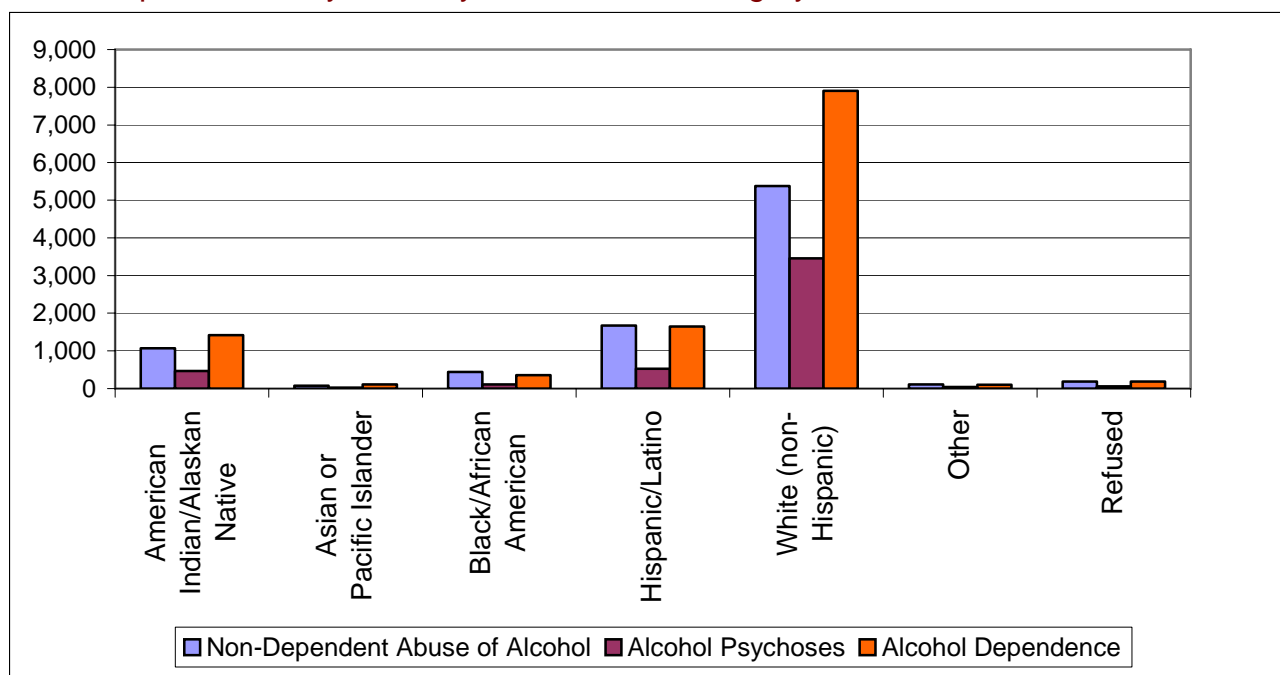
Source: *Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.*

Table 4.117. Emergency Department Visits for Alcohol Abuse/Dependence/Psychosis by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005

	Non-Dependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1,070	466	1,420
Asian or Pacific Islander	75	29	107
Black/African American	443	108	353
Hispanic/Latino	1,676	523	1,650
White (non-Hispanic)	5,377	3,454	7,903
Other	111	44	102
Refused	183	63	189

Source: Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.75. Emergency Department Visits for All Mentions of Alcohol Abuse/Dependence/Psychosis by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



* All mentions

Source: Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Race/Ethnicity.

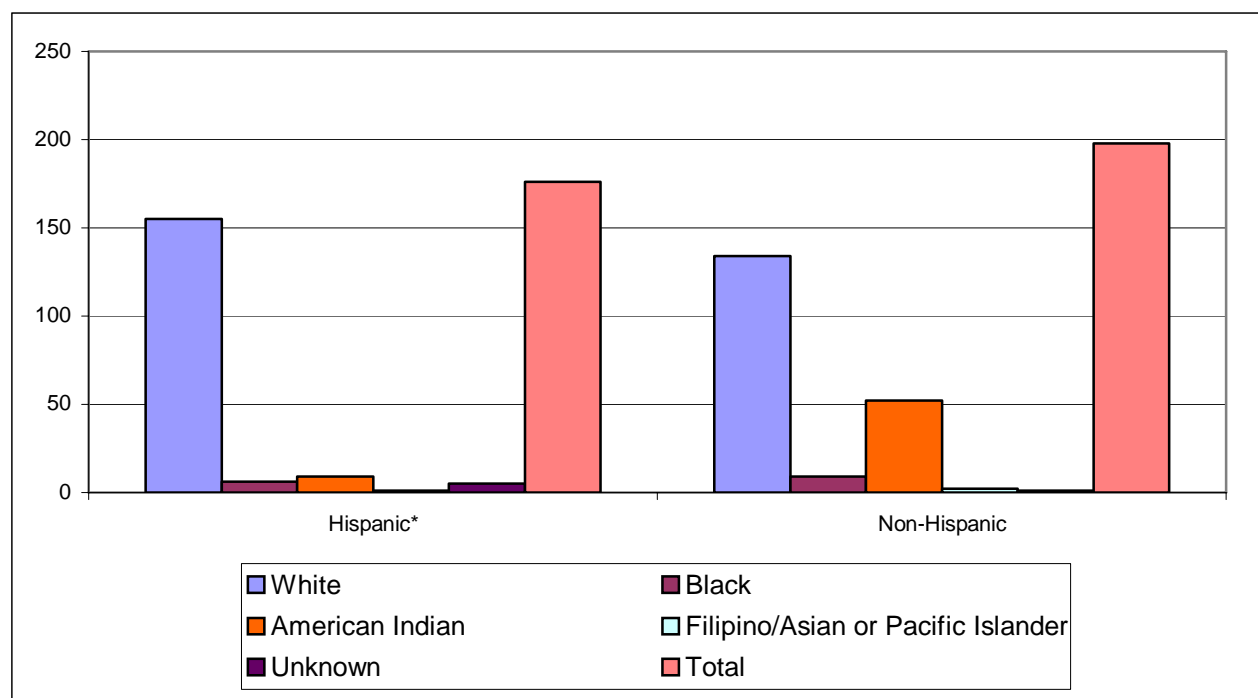
Hispanic Whites had a slightly higher number of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities than did non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 4.118. Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005

	Hispanic*	Non-Hispanic
White	155	134
Black	6	9
American Indian	9	52
Filipino/Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2
Unknown	5	1
Total	176	198

*Includes alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in which Hispanic ethnicity was unknown.
Source: Arizona Department of Transportation, unpublished data, 2005.

Figure 4.76. Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



*Includes alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in which Hispanic ethnicity was unknown.
Source: Arizona Department of Transportation, Unpublished Data, 2005.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Race/Ethnicity.***Table 4.119. Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005***

	DUI	Drug Possession	Drug Sale/ Manufacturing
	N	N	N
White	31,460	27,727	3,361
Black	1,246	3,214	512
Indian	2,444	1,162	162
Asian	225	147	19
Hispanic	11,420	10,676	1,665
Non-Hispanic	23,955	21,574	2,389

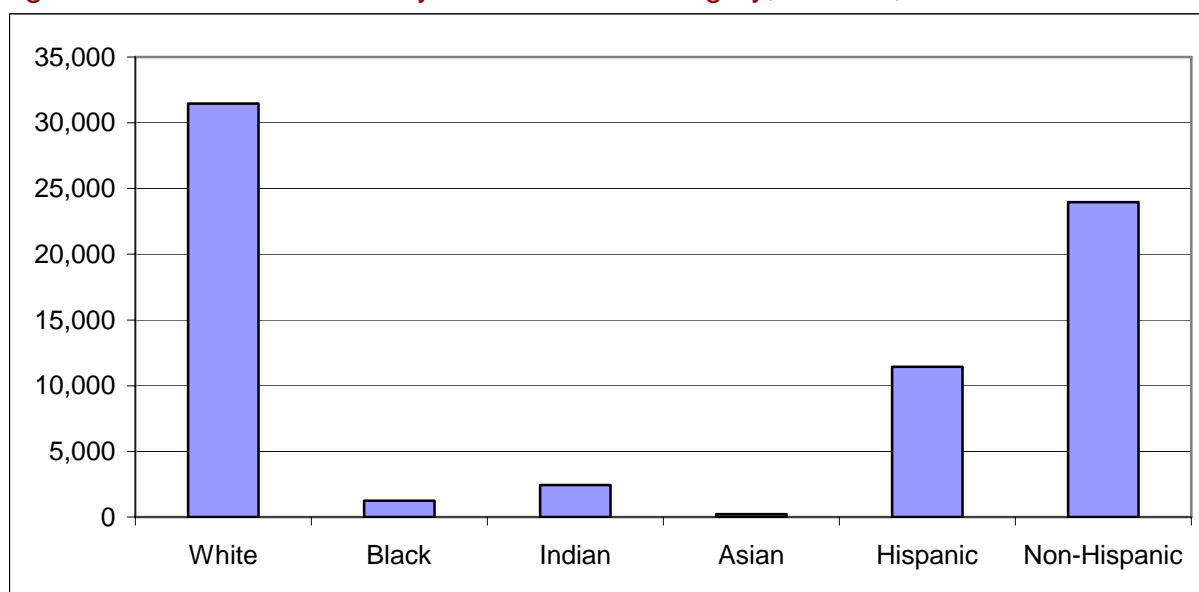
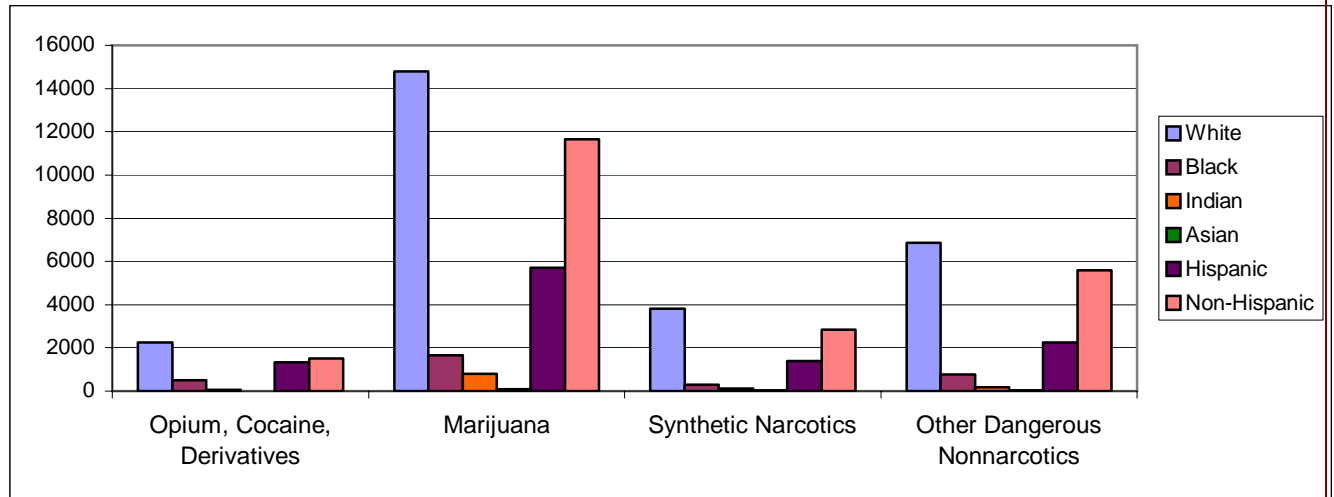
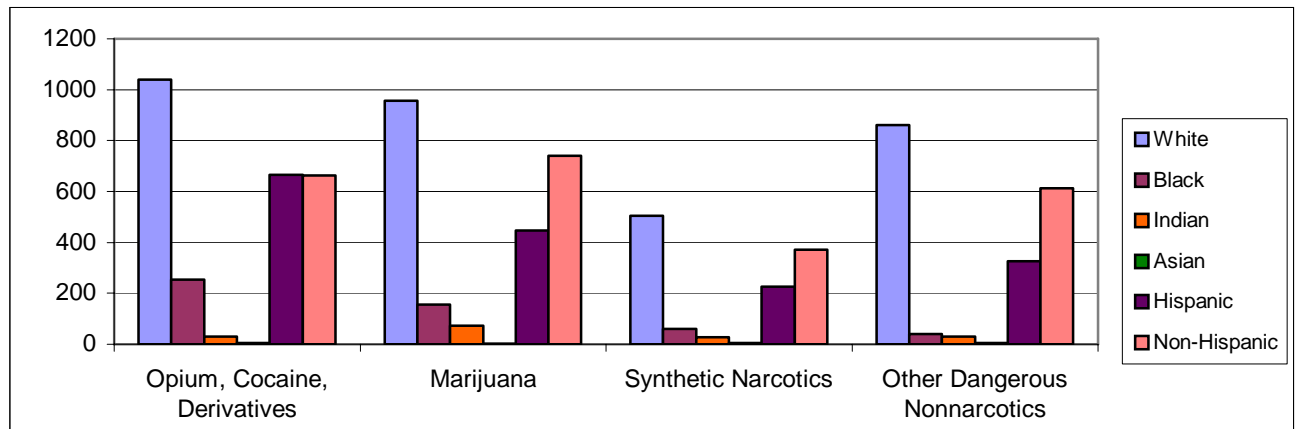
Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.***Figure 4.77. Arrests for DUI by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.***Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.78. Arrests for Drug Possession by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.79. Arrests for Drug Sale/Manufacturing by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Problem Indicators by Race/Ethnicity Summary: American Indian/Alaskan Natives had the highest rates of hospital discharges for alcohol abuse. Black/African Americans had higher rates of hospital discharges for drug dependence and drug abuse than all other racial/ethnic categories.